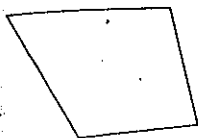


Practice 8-5

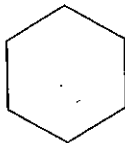
Exploring and Classifying Polygons

Identify each polygon according to the number of sides.

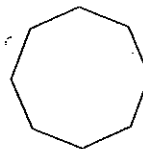
1. _____



2. _____



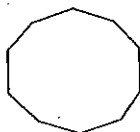
3. _____



4. _____



5. _____

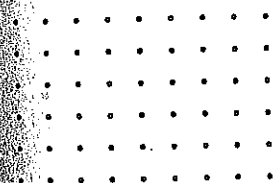


6. _____

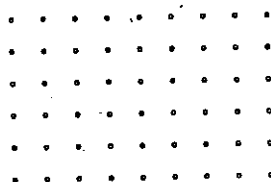


Use the dot paper below to draw an example of each polygon.

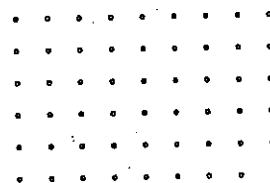
7. a quadrilateral with one right angle



8. a pentagon with no right angle



9. a hexagon with two right angles



Use the diagram to identify all the polygons for each name.

10. quadrilateral

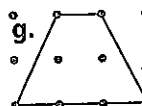
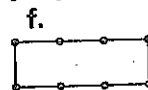
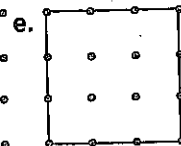
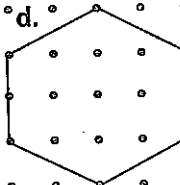
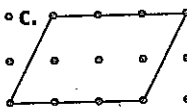
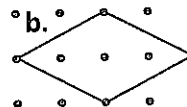
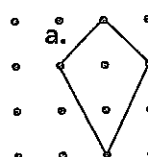
11. parallelogram

12. rhombus

13. rectangle

14. square

15. trapezoid



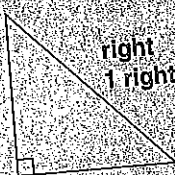
Reteaching 8-4

Classifying Triangles

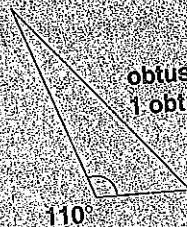
Triangles can be classified by the measures of their angles.



acute
3 acute angles

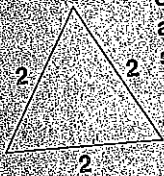


right
1 right angle

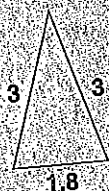


obtuse
1 obtuse angle

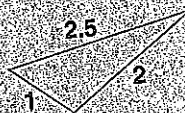
Triangles can be classified by the number of congruent sides.



equilateral
all congruent
sides

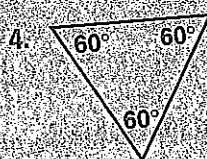
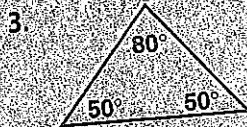
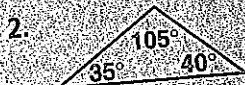
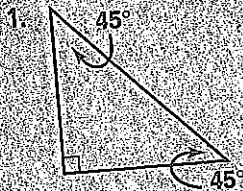


isosceles
2 congruent
sides



scalene
no congruent
sides

Classify each triangle as *acute*, *right*, or *obtuse*.



Classify each triangle by its angles.

5. $90^\circ, 40^\circ, 50^\circ$

6. $38^\circ, 72^\circ, 70^\circ$

7. $115^\circ, 30^\circ, 35^\circ$

8. $70^\circ, 60^\circ, 50^\circ$

Classify each triangle by its sides.

